

THE ALAMOGORDO NEWS.

A Newspaper Published in the Interest of Otero County.
ALAMOGORDO, NEW MEXICO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1900.

Number 19.

PAST YEAR'S ADVANCEMENT.

New Mexico Will Rival Arizona, Montana and Michigan as a Copper Producing State.

DENVER NEWS REVIEWS NEW MEXICO.

Otero County Shows Greater Progression Than Any Other Portion of the Territory.

In the next ten years New Mexico will achieve more than it has achieved in the last three hundred years. It now stands where Colorado stood in 1875. The year has witnessed an awakening and the responsibilities of statehood must soon be granted.

New Mexico, fourth in area and oldest among the commonwealths of the United States, has many million acres of government land practically free to settlers, and awaiting the touch of water. Thousands of acres have been set aside the past year for homesteads and ranges, and the area of land under irrigation has increased from 300,000 to 400,000 acres.

There has been a great increase in population during the last twelve months mostly by immigration.

The territory now has between 300,000 and 400,000 inhabitants, perhaps, sufficient to entitle it to two congressmen when it is admitted as a state. The growth of Albuquerque, Las Vegas, Roswell, Silver City, El Paso, Alamogordo and others has been rapid. They have increased from 100 to more than 1,000 percent in population since 1860. The Rio Grande, Pecos and San Juan valleys are rapidly settling up. In 1880 New Mexico had only one town with 5,000 or more inhabitants. It now has two cities with 15,000 inhabitants, Las Vegas and Albuquerque, and five with 5,000 or more inhabitants, Santa Fe, Raton, Silver City, Las Cruces and Roswell. New towns, like Alamogordo, with 2,000 people, have sprung up. Las Vegas has voted to build its own water works; Raton and other cities are building new school houses; sewer systems have been or are being constructed in the leading cities; bridges are being built; streets are being lit by electricity; and thousands of modern homes have been built in cities and towns during the year.

Within the last two years, both in the Philippines and New Mexico has done its full share. Only a few months ago Maximiliano Luna, a Mexican of the Mexican, gave up his life for his country. In proportion to its population, New Mexico furnished more volunteers for service in Cuba and the Philippines than any other commonwealth in the union. The reunion of Rough Riders at Las Vegas this year was a remarkable event.

The number of health seekers who came to the territory during the year is estimated at 3,000 to 4,000. The United States government, after investigation, this year established a national sanitarium for consumptive soldiers and sailors at Fort Stanton, in Lincoln county, and also one at Fort Bayard in Grant county.

The mineral resources, however, have received the greatest development in 1899. There is not a single county without a mineral district. There are eighty-six mineral districts in the territory. The development of mining camps, like that of Bland has been phenomenal. The Cochiti district tripled its population and will triple it again within the next twelve months. New mines are going up by the score in the gold camps of Bland, Elizabethtown, Dolores, Hildreth and in other camps. Albuquerque will have a smelter next year. The smelter at Cerrillos will be started in the spring. A new smelter is to be built near Alamogordo. The smelter at Silver City is working day and night, while reduction works, cyanide mills and amalgamating mills, will handle the ore produced, for thousands of tons were shipped to the smelters at Denver, Pueblo, El Paso, Juarez, Los Angeles and elsewhere. The gold mines and placers in the Jarillas are of great value to the future. The placers of the Chama, at Hildreth, and elsewhere, and arrangements were made to recover the gold carried by the Rio Grande along its course. Thomas Edison is having a plant built near Dolores, in southern Santa Fe county, that will take from Mother Earth \$1,000,000 in gold. Copper has added its millions. The Santa Rita copper mines alone brought \$1,500,000 this year, by their sale to Standard Oil magnates. However, essentially a copper and iron camp, doubled its population this year. In the Organ and San Andres mountains new copper camps have sprung into existence. In Rio Arriba, Taos, Grant, Lincoln, Otero, Bernalillo, Santa Fe and other counties copper prospects and copper mines have multiplied. Next year New Mexico will be in keen rivalry with Arizona, Montana and Michigan for the leadership of copper producing states.

Over 1,000,000 tons of coal were mined during the year. An immense coal field was opened in the Capitan mountains, and will supply Texas with coal next year. Large coal measures have been discovered in various sections, while the visible coal supply in the mines at Cerrillos, Gallup, Raton, Carlsbad, White Oaks, Mora, Lamberton, Antee and Farmington show no diminution. Petroleum has been discovered in San Juan and Lincoln counties, but the power of the Standard Oil has been shattered these discoveries are of no value to the territory. Large beds of zinc, gypsum, and other minerals have been discovered. The turquoise mines of Santa Fe Grant and Otero counties are being developed. The turquoise mines of Santa Fe Grant and Otero counties are being developed. The turquoise mines of Santa Fe Grant and Otero counties are being developed.

shipments this year from its mines at Hanover. Quarries of good building stone and marble were opened at Alamogordo, Las Cruces and elsewhere. A dozen new mining camps must be credited to 1899, and in at least a dozen old camps mining operations were resumed. Not the least of New Mexico's wealth is its sheep, of which 5,000,000 are on its ranges. During the year 15,000,000 pounds of wool were sold, adding \$2,000,000 to the wealth of the territory. The profit in sheep raising has been so great that at least a million sheep will be added to the flock. Wool scouring establishments have been built at Las Vegas, Carlsbad and Albuquerque and will be built at other places.

Over 3,000,000 head of cattle have been sold and stock raising continues the most profitable industry. Much attention is being paid to goat raising, especially to the Rio Angora breed, and the goat industry is second only to sheep. Horticulture and agriculture attracted many new settlers. The horticultural fair at Santa Fe this year again proved that New Mexico fruit is superior to California fruit, and that better varieties can be raised on irrigated lands than when irrigation is not practiced. The best sugar beets in the world can be raised in the Santa Fe, Rio Grande and San Juan valleys. Negotiations have been opened for the establishment of beet sugar factories at Las Vegas, Santa Fe and Farmington. The beet factory at Carlsbad began this winter's campaign with prospects of great production than ever before.

Experiments have been made in tobacco culture, and New Mexico will take a place as a tobacco producer. Alfalfa is the staple crop, and usually large. Small irrigating systems were established during the year and immense irrigation works will be built on the Mimbres and Grant county around Albuquerque and at Socorro, where the Rio Grande is to be dammed and artesian wells are to be sunk. Carlsbad, Andrews, Las Cruces and other places have begun to look for artesian water, while the artesian wells at Roswell have been doubled in number. The Elephant Butte dam in the Rio Grande, will be built, if present legislation terminates favorably. The United States has experts at work to establish reservoirs and build ditches for the Indians in the territory. Investigations have been made and reservoir site selected for a federal system of irrigation to be constructed, if congress should make appropriation for that purpose. The territory expects to have a large reservoir fund of its own through the sale of territorial lands.

Two big lumber mills were built at Alamogordo, and in every county lumber mills are working day and night. At the present rate of consumption, the lumber supply will last another 100 years, and by that time the young timber growing on the mountains and the mesa will have matured. The establishment of forest reserves, wrought a hardship to many old settlers and retarded the growth of several counties, but it is conceded that they are of great ultimate benefit. A movement is on foot to make government parks of districts where cliff dwellings and prehistoric ruins have been explored this year for the first time in a systematic manner.

The improvement in the finances of the territory is remarkable. Where there were debts before, there are now \$130,000 in the territorial treasury, drawing 3 per cent interest, while \$300,000 will be added within the next few months from the sale and leasing of school lands and other sources. Territorial county and city bonds this year brought premiums. Not a single large or small business failure has taken place since 1895. Capital is pouring into the territory from Colorado and other states.

Attendance in the public schools increased 30 per cent and the territorial institutions are crowded with pupils. In 1899 the percent of illiteracy in New Mexico was forty five, today it is less than twenty, and in a few years will have disappeared. In 1890 60 per cent of the population spoke Spanish only, and today 85 per cent speak only English but Spanish also. Out of 600 pupils attending the Santa Fe public schools, 400 are children of Spanish-speaking parents.

Hospitals exist in all of the larger towns, charitable institutions, schools and churches are multiplying and women's bodies of trade are doing much toward establishing free libraries and public parks.

The United States government is abandoning its military posts, Fort Wingate being the only military station in the territory.

THE CAPITAN COAL MINES.

Superintendent Welles Makes His Report to the Territorial Inspector of Mines.

BLOCK OF COKING OVENS TO BE BUILT.

A Review of the Work That Had Been Accomplished Up to July 1899—Later Developments.

A copy of the annual report of the mine inspector for the territory of New Mexico for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899 has been received by this office and among others is found the following upon the Capitan coal mines which are becoming so well known for both the quality and quantity of coal produced. The report is made by Superintendent Welles in reply to a letter from Mine Inspector Fleming and covers the work that had been completed up to July 1899.

"On April 1 of the current year the company started the Salado Camp, and on April 3 began work on No. 1 slope on the Akers or lower seam of coal. The size of the timbers in this slope are in clear 8 feet cap, 6 feet 2 inches legs on a 2 inch batter, giving a feet clear of 10, with 10 feet at bottom. Gauge of track is 36 inches. The average section of seam so far is four feet 6 1/2 inches, of which 7 inches is fire clay slate, leaving 3 feet 1 1/2 inches of coal. The slope has been driven a distance of 345 feet with the exception of a 2 inch dip, is open cut and 140 feet double timber.

"The average pitch of seam is 14 degrees. An air shaft 10 by 12 feet was sunk down 35 feet to coal, at a distance of 155 feet from the mouth of the slope, and has been connected with the slope air ways by a larger air passage. The three-entry system is the one in use, the left-hand air was having a large air bridge to connect it with the one on the right, which runs up to the air shaft. At present a small furnace is in use at the bottom of the shaft, and furnishes abundant air at all times. A fan is on the ground ready for use when occasion may require.

"The coal is of the coking variety, and shows the following analysis:

Water	6.75
Volatilt matter	41.250
Fixed carbon	46.950
Ash	11.035

Sulphur 100.00
 The coal is from a sample taken from the whole height of the seam. It is a hard coal, and is doing very satisfactory work, and will be amply sufficient for sinking purposes. The company has no other outside improvements but a small carpenter and blacksmith shop, with the exception of a pipe line of 3 and 2 inch pipe, which brings a supply of water from springs in the Carracita cañon, at a point 1 1/2 miles above the mine. At present the company is working 17 men, including a foreman and night-shift boss, in this slope, and has been driving on double shift from the start.

"On June 1 the company started slope No. 2 on the Ayers or upper seam and distant about 3,000 feet from No. 1 slope. The company expect to bring the coal from this mine to the triple at No. 1 slope by means of a tramroad and small locomotive. No. 2 slope is now down 140 feet from the apex, of which 92 feet is double timbered and the balance open cut on a pitch of 14 degrees. Section of coal at face shows 5 feet 7 inches, with 5 feet of fire coal. Sinking is carried on at this slope with a whim. In the near future sinking will be done with a hoisting engine and boiler.

"The analysis, from a complete section of the vein, shows the following results:

Water	3.275
Volatilt matter	35.225
Fixed carbon	47.100
Ash	13.400

Sulphur 100.000
 The company is working 6 men and a foreman in this slope, besides 25 men employed in various capacities outside.

"Mr. Hill, the geologist of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, who examined the property, constructed a coke oven of adobe brick and coked some of the coal from the Akers seam, which gave the following analysis:

Water	1.950
Volatilt matter	3.920
Fixed carbon	78.850
Ash	17.825

Sulphur 100.000
 You ask for the valuation of our improvements, but, as I said above, the company has little as yet which could properly come under that head. The cost of the operation so far has been about \$12,000, which includes a supply of tools sufficient to last sometime, and also machinery which is not yet upon the ground. The company proposes to erect a washer and a block of coke ovens as soon as practically can be done. In addition to this operation the company has a 700-foot proving slope down to the upper seam, at a point 3 miles below Malaga Hill, but did not find enough coal to warrant operation.

"When we get up a map of our workings complete, shall take pleasure in sending you a copy.

"Yours, very truly,
 NEW MEXICO FUEL COMPANY,
 W. L. WELLES, SUPT."

Since the above report was made by Superintendent Welles, the railroad has been completed to the mines and coal is being shipped from there at the rate of about twenty five cars per day and the force of men employed by the company has been increased to 300. More men are being put in the pits as fast as shafts can be opened and working room made.

Two other shafts No. 3 and No. 4 have been opened and are producing coal. New machinery is being installed and every facility possible for getting the coal to the surface is being added.

THE NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Pithy Paragraphs Detailing the Most Important Happenings at the Nation's Capital.

WISCONSIN TOBACCO MAKES A HIT.

Interior Department Will Henceforth Refuse to Loan Indians For Exhibition—To Patent Fruit Varieties.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 1, 1900. Inspector General Breckinridge in his last annual report to Major General Miles, makes an argument in favor of the organization of a carrier pigeon service in the Army. The Navy has experimented successfully with pigeons.

President McKinley has a way of doing small things that endears him to the public. Christmas day he ordered a beautiful wreath sent to the home of the late George Marshall, the policeman who served about the White House for seven years.

It has been decided by the United States Commission to the Paris Exposition to establish a corn kitchen, for the purpose of showing the Europeans the many food uses to which corn meal and corn products can be put. There will be a number of gas ranges where the process of preparation will be shown.

A remarkable craft, that has created world-wide interest in naval circles, is now lying at the Washington navy yard. It is the Holland Submarine Torpedo boat, and will be given a mile trial on the Potomac. It resembles a great porpoise with a blunt circular dorsal fin, and is an intricate mass of machinery inside.

The War Department made public yesterday a statement showing that there are 200,000 storm seekers in the island of Porto Rico dependent upon charity for means of subsistence until the banana crop ripens. 2,000 more tons of food is needed to stop starvation. The death rate is fearful.

The war department is going to send four or five hundred soldiers to Alaska early in the spring. They are intended for service in the Cape Nome district. It is estimated that there will be a large influx of fortune hunters on account of the attractive statements which are being made regarding the prospects there. The duty of the troops will be to preserve order.

A new departure in the policy of the interior department is emphasized by unequivocal refusals which have met all recent requests for loans of Indians for exhibition purposes, and Secretary Hitchcock and Mr. Jones, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, have determined to stop the abuse of the privileges and have so stated in a number of communications lately.

The Vice President's room in the Capital is a model in luxuriant appointments. In its sumptuousness it excels Senator Thurston's Turkish room, and that is saying a good deal. Of course, there is no secret about its magnificence, for the door of the room is always open and the visitor straggler into the Capital can get a glimpse of its artistic decoration.

The admission of Oklahoma to statehood will be strenuously urged during this congress. The territory has an area equal to that of Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Jersey and Delaware combined. There are 700 churches, 1,000 Sunday schools, and 150 newspapers. It has a wheat area greater than that of the British Isles.

The Post Office Department has prepared circulars inviting proposals for carrying the mails next summer from both San Francisco and Seattle to St. Michaels and all points along the Yukon river, as far as Dawson City Canada; for Nome, Alaska, where the rush of gold is expected next spring, and for additional service to offices on the Alaskan southern coast.

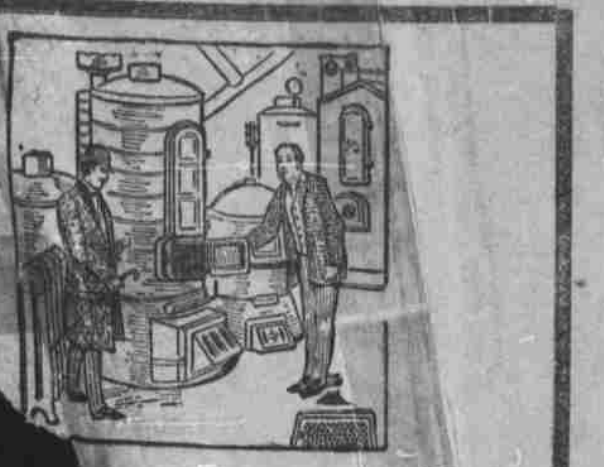
Through its chairman, Hon. H. V. Boynton, the Chickasaw and Choctaw National Mills Park commission has made its annual report to the secretary of war. The document is of the healthfulness of the park, based on the experience gained during the Spanish-American war. It is said that the military use to which the park was put has not resulted in permanent damage.

Consul General Lincoln, writing from Antwerp to the state department reports Messrs. Shnyder & Vooreind, tobacco dealers of Antwerp, write me for the names of exporters of Wisconsin tobacco. They say they are especially interested in this kind of tobacco, and can find ready sales for it. They would like to establish connections with one or more American houses.

Among the legislation that will be asked of congress is a measure of some sort for the protection of nurserymen and horticulturists, who produce new varieties of fruits, grains, and flowers which are of benefit to the race. Whether legislation shall allow suspension of trade mark, or a copyright, on a special fruit production brought about by grafting or otherwise, has not been decided.

Like an illumined mine of old was the memorial which the Hawaiian people presented to congress. It was hand-mixed ground in seal leather, and the congress was told to open it and see what it was.

DEALERS IN—
Any Groceries.
 Price on Groceries in the Southwest.
BEST FLOUR,
 in the World, and
VITOS.
 Breakfast Food...
YOUR GROCER FOR THEM.
 and 200 to 206 South Oregon Streets
 TEXAS.



HEAT!
 At three or a large one, a single building, our Heater always greater degree of heat. It is for different fuels. It is set for cold weather if furnaces. Better put it over through the side of

Charles B. Charles B. Grocers and Pelts.
 Bain Wagons, McCormick Machines.
 EL PASO, TEXAS.

Company.
 ETC

NOTICE TO ALAMOGORDIANS.

When in El Paso if you want a good drink of aged whiskey or "Morning's Morning" be sure and call on Ed and Gus, managers Sunny South Saloon, formerly of the Majestic. Mixed drinks a specialty.

AFTER MORE MEN.

Laborers Being Rushed into the Salado Coal Fields Country.

The El Paso and Northeastern railroad people are going after that coal in earnest. Harry Alexander, assistant freight agent, recently came from Hillen with twenty laborers, and today he went out on the T. & P. bound for West Virginia. It is reported that in the mining regions of that state many men are idle. These will be offered inducements to come here.

C. B. Eddy, president of the road, has spent this week at Capitan, and Supt. Miller went east only yesterday for the purchase of this new machinery.

A total of fifty new coal cars has been received, and with thirteen sent up this morning makes 63 now in use. They will all be loaded at the mines at once and sent down, but due care will be exercised to see that they do not get away from El Paso where nearly all the coal will be delivered.—El Paso Herald.

ABUNDANCE OF WATER.

Wells on the East Slope of the Sacramento Are Productive.

Quite a number of wells are being sunk along the Eagle, a dry creek bed west of Penasco. About ten miles up J. W. Turknott has a fine well 100 feet deep with 82 feet of water and a wind mill furnished by Tracy & McKwan is now being erected by Lee Cook. Then about eight miles further up the draw Will Turk has found abundance of water at 250 feet and is having a wind mill erected. Had Wilson who moved out eight miles west of Penasco on a draw leading into the Penasco also has a fine well with a twelve foot wheel and a good reservoir. The grass around the wells is exceptionally fine. It is the general opinion that water can be found all over that section of the country so far as to make excellent sheep and cattle range where heretofore cattled could only graze in the wet season.—Eddy Current.

OPENING NEW BOOKS 1900
Starting anew.
 Another year—A new beginning. We greet you at this season, wishing you greatest benefit from the year to come. If your name has not been on our roll of friends we want to put it there now. If you have granted us your patronage in the past we want to hold your friendship by giving you increased values. Here is our offering:

Stetson Hats	\$4.50 each
Wool Fleece Underwear	.50 "
President Suspenders	.50 "
Negligee Shirts	.75 "
Outing Flannel	10 yard
Ladies' Underwear	.35 each
Ladies' Underwear, all wool	2.25 Suit
Kato Garters	1.25 each
Low Neck Overall	.75 "
Gaiters & Gun Cap	12 1-2 "
Ladies' all-wool black hose	.30 pair
Blankets from 50 cents to \$5.00 per pair	

Come in and look at them.
Cash Clothing Co.
 A fine line of platinas at Buck's photographic gallery, Alamogordo.